





# Royal Canadian Air Force Instructors Have Qualified Thousands Of Air Crew Men

(By Flying Officer J. F. Hawken, R.C.A.F. Public Relations Officer)  
EVERY night when Canadian airmen are over Germany, all across Canada a picked group of men keep their fingers crossed. They have a personal interest in each mission—their backsides of successful operations. They are the instructors of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

Denied a chance at actual combat by their exceptional flying ability, in spirit they are still the guiding hand of their once-fledgling students, on every raid or sortie.  
Royal Canadian Air Force instructors have qualified more than 50,000 fully trained air crew men... enough to man over 15,000 fighting aircraft. They are operational air fighters in a non-combat theatre of war, yet they have been largely instrumental in knocking out the once-touted Luftwaffe. The 1,200, and then some, graduates of the Empire Central Flying School, Eng., and one of the most experienced instructors at Trenton, Ont., has contributed in great measure to the safety of flying through his extensive "spinning" tests. Time and again Twist has forced a Harvard trainee into "spins" of all types and has had valuable reports on his discoveries.

But, on the average, instructors carry on their daily tasks. They are flying professors of the university of the air, get a lot of satisfaction in seeing their men take wing, with confidence born of hours of expert tuition. These new flyers soon will be knocking Hunns from the sky, flying the most modern aircraft. And the instructor? Well, there'll be another class of rookies. It may be months, even years, before the instructor gets a chance to follow his pupils into operations overseas. They want to be with them; they enlisted not to train, but to fight.

Reaching high among Canadian air heroes is Group Captain John Pauquier, D.S.O., D.F.C., of Ottawa, Ont. This officer trained under the Commonwealth Air Plan. He spent many months as an instructor at Camp Gordon and Trenton before flying overseas in June, 1941.

Wing Commander Ralph Christie, D.S.O., of North Bay, Ont., is a bush pilot who joined the R.C.A.F. and became an instructor. He was stationed for months at the Service Flying School at Brantford.

The late Wing Commander C. Fee, D.F.C. and Bar, of Calgary, Alta., was another Canadian flying instructor who produced spectacular results on operations. Wing Commander Fee, before going to Britain, instructed at a number of Canadian training schools and was Chief Flying Instructor at Hagersville and Saskatoon.

Squadron Leader George Hill, D.F.C. and Two Bars, of Picton, N.S., who recently returned to Canada, is another who has become famous. An instructor at Uplands, near Ottawa, and Summerside, P.E.I., he eventually got overseas, became a Spitfire pilot and led a squadron in Africa, Malta and Sicily.

Nor are the instructors who have taught operations the only ones who have tasted glory. Wing Commander Alfred Watt, once at Uplands, is now chief instructor at the Empire Central Flying School in Britain—a school where highly trained instructors from various nations receive the latest information on operational tactics and aircraft development.

Wing Commander J. W. Reid, Belleville, Ont., former instructor and later Ferry Commander pilot had the

## Flying "Professors" Stay Behind While Students Earn Battle Honors

In the picture at left, an R.C.A.F. instructor chafes with two of his students in the shadow of their Spitfire plane. Such airmen are slow to leave the classroom for the cockpit. Instructors like the Empire Central Flying School in Britain—a school where highly trained instructors from various nations receive the latest information on operational tactics and aircraft development.

## From Pans To Tin Hats

From pans to tin hats is the change that was brought in this factory. Formerly manufacturers of kitchen utensils, this plant now makes steel helmets for Canada's fighting men. Helmets are made from tin grade steel and are subjected to exacting tests before being passed as perfect by this keen young inspector.

Thieves in London Take Linen And Many Small Articles  
Hotel thieves, working in pairs, are making such a haul that at least one London hotel, unable to replace the linen, hundreds of towels, brushes and other small articles that vanish every week, may have to close.

## Hard On Hotels

Everything possible is being done to stop the pilfering—in some cases, make a check a room's contents before a guest is allowed to leave. Some hotels demand receipts for towels and cutlery.

But one thief puts things from his room in his accomplice's, and though the manager may detect the loss, the departing guest can face any search—and the hotel is "out" all the time.

The high prices that can readily be got for second-hand and rationed goods accounts for a 100 per cent. increase in hotel pilfering during the past year, a hotel official said.

In the largest hotels, searches stand at the staff exits to prevent stealing. Nobody is allowed to take a suitcase through the staff doors, and a special permit has to be obtained before any employee may leave with a parcel.

Detective patrol the floors who keep out "walk-in" hordes, who prevent all hotel waiting for guests to leave their rooms.

Souvenir hunters are also causing losses. Numerous troops seem particularly keen on pocketing "mementoes" with famous hotel markings.

The instructor general is shocked to slow, comparatively stately aircraft and he often turns a wistful eye to the Spitfires, Mustangs, Typhoons, Liberators and Lancasters his pupils soon will fly, and the flaming skies in which they fly them.

But when an instructor does escape his "circuit and bump" treadmill, the hundreds of hours he piled up in training pays off in brilliant combat records. Moving into place because experienced fighting pilots they quickly make their mark and when they knock off their first Jerry, there's a sense of fulfilment of achievement, that makes them look back on the long pull with some thing approaching forgiveness.

## Up-To-The Minute

The design of the Helicat reflects the latest conceptions in naval warfare. At first glance, the machine resembles a Wildcat very closely, having the same dumpy appearance and the characteristic squared wing tips. Actually it is an entirely new aircraft. Obvious differences are the low wing instead of the Wildcat's high wing, and the redesigned fuselage which delivers some 2,000 horse-power, 800 h.p. more than the Wildcat's. This increased power gives the Helicat a maximum speed in the neighbourhood of 400 miles per hour. An improvement on the Wildcat is the fitting of a greater number of 5 inch machine guns, which is devastating. The undercarriage wheels are set well back on the new machine to obviate the ground handling difficulties of the old type. The all round view is to handle. Its rate of climb is a much larger and heavier machine. It is a turning radius shorter than that of a Wildcat. The Helicat's exceptional manoeuvrability is a result of the addition of a new control system first used on the experimental P-39 Skyrocket and a light wing loading, which is a boon for any other machine in its class.

Like most carrier fighters, the Helicat has folding wings for storage purposes. It has been built with special attention to ease of repair and maintenance, and is in service with both the United States and Royal Navies.

The Americans, masters of the daylight offensive, are constantly improving their equipment and technique. The Flying Fortress, being the chief instrument of the daylight raiding air force, is constantly being modified to suit changing conditions. One of these modifications is the addition of a chin turret, under the nose, to discourage head-on attacks by enemy fighters. This brings the maximum armament of the Fortress up to 15 machine guns, most of them of 5 inch calibre. This is for the bomber; the day fighter version probably mounts even more. Another change is the removal of camouflage paint. This protective coloring has been found to be comparatively ineffective and not worth its weight and the extra air resistance that it induces.

A change of technique has also been found necessary. Now that raids are being made in such great concentration, the bombers are dropping their loads simultaneously, 18 aircraft unloading at a time. The old method of having each bomber make an individual run over the target would take too much time.

To record the results of their raids, both the British and the Americans have developed special reconnaissance planes. These are equipped with cameras. The Americans have the Photographic Reconnaissance Wing. The Americans have moving guns and installing five

# New Grumman Helicat Fighter Is Considered To Represent Latest Idea in Naval Air Warfare

(By AC. PH. Sgt. John H. Day, No. 12 [Edmonton] Squadron Air Cadets of Canada)

RESPONSIBLE for most of the air history made in the last two years of war is the Grumman Helicat. The Grumman Helicat fighter, Ministry of U.S. Naval air power, the Wildcat has figured prominently in every major engagement in the South-Pacific fighting to date. This stumpy, angular fighter has also seen considerable service with the Royal Navy.

Powered with a 1,200 h.p. engine, the Wildcat is moderately fast with a top speed of 320 m.p.h. Compared to that of a Mitsubishi B-59 (Zero), its rate of climb was poor. Because of its narrow undercarriage track, it had a tendency to ground-loop. But Wildcat pilots loved their machines, praised their extraordinary manoeuvrability and ruggedness. Many a proud Wildcat was shot down, but the pilot have been saved by the ample armor and sturdy construction, when enemy fighters have fired what might have been a killing burst into its fuel tank.

Pilots appreciated the heavy loads of ammunition and gasolene that allowed them to stay in the fight for long periods. But like any other airplane, the Wildcat is getting old rapidly. To replace it the U.S. Navy is putting into service a new Grumman, the Helicat. Although the Helicat was first made in 1941, the official accounts of the raid on Marcus Island on September 11, 1941, mention it. It was made into the Helicat was under way late in 1941, but after Pearl Harbor many details were changed to conform to the recommendation of Navy combat pilots made as a result of their experience with the Wildcat.

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Actual differences are the low wing instead of the Wildcat's high wing, and the redesigned fuselage which delivers some 2,000 horse-power, 800 h.p. more than the Wildcat's. This increased power gives the Helicat a maximum speed in the neighbourhood of 400 miles per hour. An improvement on the Wildcat is the fitting of a greater number of 5 inch machine guns, which is devastating. The undercarriage wheels are set well back on the new machine to obviate the ground handling difficulties of the old type. The all round view is to handle. Its rate of climb is a much larger and heavier machine. It is a turning radius shorter than that of a Wildcat. The Helicat's exceptional manoeuvrability is a result of the addition of a new control system first used on the experimental P-39 Skyrocket and a light wing loading, which is a boon for any other machine in its class.

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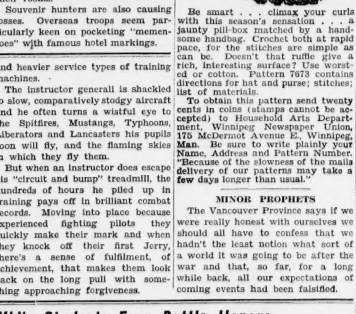
cameras. These P-39s, as the modified P-38s are called, fly over the target at high altitude and take photos of the damage done. Other uses for these machines are to provide information for intelligence, and to make maps. These photo reconnaissance machines fly at such great heights and speeds that they are rarely intercepted. In the same manner, the Helicat has been equipped with special Spitfires and Mosquitos. The former are equipped with two cameras; the latter, like the P-39, carry five. Both the Spitfire and Mosquito have special long-range, high-gloss finishes, specially supercharged engines, and no armament. It was one of these Mosquitos that flew to Russia for lunch one day, refueled, and returned the same afternoon.

The effect of changing tactical conditions in the Pacific has already been noted. Another American machine profoundly affected in this spring (1942) was the B-24 Liberator. When originally conceived, the machine was intended to be a long-range, high-altitude, long-range pursuit, and thus was rather sparsely armed. It soon became apparent that the B-24 would not live up to its name. The Douglas B-24 Liberator and North American Mitchell, which have been equipped with the Tamm cannon fire, presumably, tank busting. Turning to the subject of air transport, we note some interesting developments on both the Allied and Axis sides. The Axis is the huge Messerschmitt Me 323 six-engined transport. This was the first transport to be modified to the depredations of American Kittyhawks in North Africa. A big, lumbering giant of a machine, the Me 323 carries an anti-aircraft gun or a truck. It is so large that there is room in each wing for a fighter. The Me 323 is a real workhorse, with the wing spar there is a radio operator's cabin. Provision is made for a second cabin. The Me 323 is a real workhorse, with the wing spar there is a radio operator's cabin. Provision is made for a second cabin. The Me 323 is a real workhorse, with the wing spar there is a radio operator's cabin. Provision is made for a second cabin.

The Allied transport came is represented by the new Avro York, which appeared in eastern Canada and the United States in October. The Polished pictures reveal that the York is a high-wing monoplane with wings, engine, and tail borrowed intact from the Lancaster. The big, bulky fuselage is a little wider than it is deep, accommodates 90 passengers in its 78 foot length. The York would appear to have an advantage over contemporary American transports of its class in that there is ample room for cargo and the loading doors are close enough to the ground to obviate the necessity for special loading equipment. Reports indicate that it is designed for medium range assignments. This type is being used. Flying Minister Churchill as his private globe-trotting taxi.

RESTORE COAL MINES  
Restoration work on more than 150 Russian coal mines in the Donetsk Basin in its 78 foot length. The York would appear to have an advantage over contemporary American transports of its class in that there is ample room for cargo and the loading doors are close enough to the ground to obviate the necessity for special loading equipment. Reports indicate that it is designed for medium range assignments. This type is being used. Flying Minister Churchill as his private globe-trotting taxi.

Two-thirds of the world's people spend their whole lives producing food.



—R.C.A.F. Photos.



## Appointed Supervisor



Miss Edith (known as "Betty") Hemmings, who has been appointed Supervisor of Stewardesses for Trans-Canada Air Lines, with headquarters at Winnipeg. Formerly Chief Stewardess at Lethbridge, she entered T.C.A. service in 1941. Miss Hemmings was born at Manson, Man. and is a graduate of St. Boniface hospital.

## Airway Plan

## Western Canada Shows Enthusiasm

C. R. Patterson, president of the Aeronautical Institute of Canada, said in an interview in Toronto that the provinces and principal cities of Western Canada have shown enthusiasm for a plan to establish 400 new airports and landing strips across the Dominion, capable of employing 20,000 to 25,000 demobilized R.C.A.F. personnel after the war.

Home from a tour of the Canadian West, Mr. Patterson said the plan, projected by the Aeronautical Institute and the National Industrial Federation, was favored by 22 communities from Winnipeg to Victoria and by provincial officials of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Mr. Patterson said the Aeronautical Institute believes between 50,000 and 60,000 members of the I.A.P. will seek employment in postwar Canadian flying. He said the airport development plan and resulting growth of feeder lines would give work to 20,000 to 25,000 men.

## Had Great Career

## Late Sir Dudley Pound Was Most Efficient Naval Officer

The late Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound had greater experience of naval affairs afloat and ashore in war and in peace than any other officer on the active list of the Royal Navy, states the London Daily Sketch. In the last war he was second in command of the battleship *Colossus* at the Battle of Jutland. He also served at the Admiralty, as a Rear-Admiral he commanded a battle cruiser squadron and on promotion became Second Sea Lord. He was Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean for a longer period than any other officer and was naval head of the Admiralty for a greater period than any other member of the Board of Admiralty either in the last war or this. Twice he saved the lives of men of his ship's companies—once by diving overboard and on another occasion by going down into a gasped pot locker.

## Join Up

## Children Evacuated From Britain Have Enlistment Services In Dominion

Many boys among the 2,600 children evacuated to the Dominions by the British government early in the war have joined the army, air force or navy of the Dominion they were sent to and only a "modest percentage" have returned to Britain.

Those who have joined up in the Dominions are giving a splendid account of themselves, said an official of the Children's Overseas Reception Board, the government liaison between parents here and foster parents in the Dominions.

## Used Electric Ear

## Woman Has Measured Noise Made By An Enraged Rattlesnake

Although the announcement does not say so, it may be assumed that some useful purpose has been served by Miss Bolla McCluskey, of the General Electric laboratories, with the aid of an "electric ear" has measured the noise made by an enraged rattlesnake 3 feet 7 inches long. She found that the noise amounted to 75 decibels, the equivalent to that made by half a dozen typewriters (not noiseless) in action or the clatter of dishes in a small restaurant. —New York Herald Tribune, 2051

## WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Miss Ellen Godfrey, Sheffield, Eng. bequeathed \$225 to each of the widows and orphans of Sheffield air raids.

Dr. Liu Shih Shun, Chinese minister to Canada, has been presented with a six-pounder anti-tank gun and equipment for the Chinese army.

Restoration work on more than 150 Russian coal mines in the Donets basin is in full swing, Assistant Commissioner Akhmedov said.

A copy of John Milton's "Paradise Lost," printed on vellum and published in 1802, realized \$270 at a London sale.

French police estimate that 500 persons, Frenchmen and Germans, most violent death every day throughout France, a Paris dispatch to the Tribune de Geneva said.

The President of Brazil has presented the United States armed forces with 40,000 bags of coffee valued at \$5,000,000 as a gift from the people of Brazil, a token of good will.

The Northwest African Air Force announced that since the original Allied landings in North Africa 22-23,485 tons of shipping have been consumed through the Mediterranean with losses of 15 per cent.

The Duchess of Kent is selling much of the furniture of her former London home in the West End. The greatest part of the furniture has been in storage since the house was damaged during an air raid.

Charles Fennel, 63, who sold more than \$2,000,000 worth of savings certificates on his own in the last four years, died suddenly at Newbury, England. He was chef and sold the certificates in his spare time.

## In Red Cross Service

## New Swedish Ship Will Carry Canadian Wheat To Greece

The Berne radio said that the new Swedish ship *Skagrar*, 2,980 tons, will be used to carry shipment of wheat for the International Red Cross from Canada to Greece. The broadcast, recorded by CBS, quoted a message from Stockholm. It also said that the Hongkong, likewise a new ship, will carry packages for prisoners of war from the United States to France.

Both ships will be in service of the Red Cross.

## THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



## REG'AR FELLERS—Soft For Pud!



## This Map Tells All



It is hard to decide whether the above map, shown with its creator, Graham Cairns, draughtsman in the Canadian Pacific Railway's engineering office, Winnipeg, is a chart or a sort of quick-reference encyclopedia of railway information. Working diligently for many months, Mr. Cairns transferred from a score of books and records a wealth of information onto a map 11 feet long and three feet wide, showing western lines of the C.P.R. Clearly shown are all stops, sidings, junctions, subdivisions, divisions and districts, also summarized. Double-track portions, joint-station trackage, standard time zones and provincial boundaries also are delineated, together with connecting or adjacent foreign lines. Also, however, the map incorporated valuable historical data showing when each line was constructed and when it was turned over to the operating department. The map gives the history of the development of the C.P.R.'s lines in the west at a glance. Railwaymen who like the idea of having all information on one piece of paper already are clamoring for prints of the Winnipeg man's chart.

## Sight For Children

## Test-Lighting Of English Town Was Unfamiliar Spectacle

A glimpse of what it will be like when the lights go on again was afforded the London borough of Deptford by test lighting the borough's main street.

People rushed into the street to see the unfamiliar spectacle. Children, some of whom had never seen the lamps lit, exclaimed to one another.

The lights of London, like those of all over Britain, have been blacked out since a few days before war broke out in 1939.

Before the war, Britain produced one-third of her food, now she produces two-thirds.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JANUARY 23

## JESUS TEACHES IN PARABLES

Golden text: If any man hath ears to hear, let him hear. Mark 4:23.  
Lesson: Mark 4:1-34.  
Devotional Reading: Deuteronomy 8:1-10.

## Explanations and Comments

The Parable of the Sower, Mark 4:1-9. The opposition of the religious leaders closed the synagogues to Jesus and he began to teach by the roadside. So large a number congregated to hear him that he had to seek a pulpit on a boat, anchored off from the shore. Here he taught them many things by parables. The Greek word from which our word "parable" is derived means "to put one thing beside another." Jesus' parables picture things in nature which have their counterpart in the spiritual life.

The first parable that Jesus told on this special day was the parable of the Sower who with prodigal hand sowed seed in four kinds of soil. In the interpretation of the parable, verses 14 and 15, Jesus explains that he himself is the Sower, for the seed sown is the Word of God (Lk. 8:11). Some of the seed fell on paths through the uncultivated fields and was quickly devoured by the birds. That wasteful path was once as fit for the reception of seed as the rest of the field, but it had been trampled till the soil was packed, and the seed fell on it, not into it. Like that hard soil are the minds of some men, closed impenetrable to the word of God.

Other seed fell on rocky ground. This ground was covered with a thin layer of soil and the rock beneath was not visible, but there it was, and the shallowness of the soil prevented the developing seed from striking its roots deep and firm. The heat of the sun causes a quick germinating and equally quick withering. An exact picture this of thousands who are touched by some fervent address, whose impression is only temporary and "for a time".

Yet other seed fell where there were thorns which choked the plants that developed before they could produce fruit. When the grain begins to spring up, there is a struggle between it and the bolder, sturdier thorn. After an unequal effort to assert itself, the slender wheat remains dead, when its harder antagonist has taken all it required.

"Notice how carefully our Lord discriminates between the different kinds of them, verses 18 and 19. Care details away the strength of the heart in the poor, wealth in the rich; pleasure-seeking in all, especially the young. It is not other things that are wrong, but the lusts of other things, the worldly love, and the multiplicity of interests, which drain away the attention and divert the righteousness of the soul."

## Demand Cash

## Some Firms Dealing With Germany Are Not Giving Credit

Lyons silk manufacturers, who have been supplying a large part of their products to Germany for making parachutes, are holding up material because they have not received payment according to contract. They now want a "cash-and-carry" arrangement in place of a long-term payment basis.

Famous Dombeac sherry firm of Spain have refused an order for approximately 110,000 worth of wine placed by a German firm. The Spanish company required 50 per cent. cash on delivery. The German firm was unwilling or unable to meet this request.—London Daily Sketch.

Nearly one-quarter of China, land which once grew crops and great forests, is now a desert of bare hills without enough soil to support the growth of the toughest weeds.

## All Resources Needed

## War Production Must Continue To Make Coming Invasion Successful

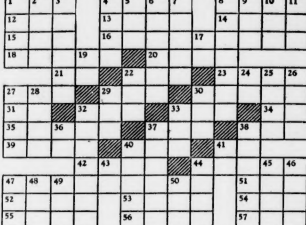
"There will be no margin" when the real assault begins. These who have been assuming that the time for war production is over might become very soon, all resources in every respect.

"Military plans which he laid down at Tehran call for all our Allied resources in every respect. There will be no margin and it is going to take all our energies to fulfill demands which will be made upon us in very near future."

In other words Mr. Eden intimates that when the major attack on Germany begins, perhaps very soon, all available supplies and resources will be thrown into the struggle. There will be no margin. Nothing will be left over. So if there is to be the reserve that prudence demands production facilities will have to be kept operating.—Sault Daily Star.

## X-X OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE X-X

No. 4664



## HORIZONTAL

1 A branch  
4 A male  
8 Ancient  
10 Egyptian  
12 alloy  
13 Bow  
14 Inator  
15 Island in the Malay Archipelago  
16 Inlet  
17 Pertaining to the science of government  
18 Roman household  
20 Greek silver coin  
21 Symbol for copper  
22 Fresh-water porcupine  
23 Heen  
24 Character  
25 Venus's curved  
26 Coral island  
27 Chinese measure  
28 Billiard  
29 "A" kick  
30 Insect

## VERTICAL

34 French article  
35 City in Ohio  
37 English river  
38 To employ  
39 Part of leg  
40 Insect  
41 Preparation  
42 To move rapidly  
43 Glacial ridge  
44 Having no  
45 Insect  
46 Quill  
47 Having no  
48 Insect  
49 Observed  
50 Insect  
51 Insect  
52 Insect  
53 Insect  
54 Nothing  
55 To appropriate  
56 To appropriate  
57 Period of time

## ANSWER TO No. 4663



## LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



"I guess our date for tonight is off, unless that's four-hour channel."

BY GENE BYRNES





## Dominion Will Need Market For Farm Products

OTTAWA.—Agriculture Minister Gardiner said in an address before the national poultry conference that Canada must look to overseas to take her surplus agricultural products after the war.

Home consumption after the war could not be much larger than it was before, and by quality production and good merchandising Canadians must sell in other lands, he said.

When the war was over, Canadian products should be established on overseas markets because of their quality, packaging and other factors, he said.

Mr. Gardiner said Canada had never known until the war came the possibilities of her agricultural production. There had been vast increases in most production lines, with an overall increase of 48 per cent in output reported in recent figures as compared with 1938, when there were 500,000 more men and women on the farm.

Home consumption of food had increased only six per cent. In 1942 as compared with 1938, although in 1943 and 1944, Canadians were eating all they could eat.

The Atlantic charter envisioned the nations producing to the limit the products they were suited to produce, and making such food available to others.

The 12,000,000 people in Canada could not use all the food their country produced. Either 12,000,000 more people would have to come to Canada to consume the additional food produced, or the 40 per cent, by which Canada had increased her production would have to be exported, less the six per cent, by which Canadian consumption had risen.

J. H. Evans, Manitoba provincial deputy minister of agriculture, said Canadian progress in quality hog and poultry production was second to none, and British hogs and poultry now were not better than Canada's best.

LONDON.—British food ministry officials welcomed news from Ottawa that Canada will be able to continue supplying the United Kingdom with 500,000,000 pounds of bacon annually for as long as it wanted and said this "removed the risk of a cut in the British bacon ration."

A food ministry official said the ministry was highly pleased that Canada is letting Britain have a larger supply of bacon than she originally intended to send.

## HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Will Bring Tourists From U.S. Directly To Winnipeg

WINNIPEG.—President Roosevelt's proposed national highway system announced in the United States congress would bring tourists from the United States directly to Winnipeg, a map of the proposed new system reveals.

Leaving Chicago, motorists on the way to Winnipeg would travel through Madison, Wis., to St. Paul, Minn., and on to Fargo, N.D., from which point they would head straight into Winnipeg, about 220 miles to the north.

From the west motorists would pass through Butte, Mont., to Bismarck and Fargo, N.D., across the border to Winnipeg. U.S. highway from Winnipeg to Fargo would connect with the proposed national system with the Manitoba capital.

## NORTHERN WATERS

British Admiral Pays Visit To A Russian Port

LONDON.—Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, commander-in-chief of the British fleet, recently visited Vice-Admiral Golovki, commander of the Soviet northern fleet, in a Russian port, the admiralty reported.

Soon after Admiral Fraser sailed H.M.S. Duke of York into the port he participated in the action in which the German battleship Scharnhorst was destroyed. It was the first time the home fleet flagship had visited a Soviet port.

A British force destroyed the Scharnhorst off the North Cape of Norway Dec. 26.

## SECOND IN THREE WEEKS

STOCKHOLM.—A German ship, apparently loaded with munitions, exploded in Oslo fjord in Norway, killing four persons, the Swedish telegraphic bureau reported. This was the second explosion of a German munitions ship at Oslo within three weeks.

2531

## MAIL FROM CAIRO

Over Three Tons Brought To Ottawa By R.C.A.F. Plane

OTTAWA.—The first R.C.A.F. overseas mail squadron aircraft to complete the round trip from Ottawa to Cairo brought to Canada three and a quarter tons of home-produced mail from soldiers, sailors and airmen in the Mediterranean war theatres and Great Britain.

The R.C.A.F. said that letters from base post offices in Italy, Sicily, North Africa and Great Britain made up the consignments, and that members of the Dominion's three fighting forces were quick to make use of their newest service.

On the last 12½-hour leg of the journey, Pte. Lt. W. H. McIntosh of Winnipeg piloted the giant Flying Fortress.

McIntosh, completing his second two-way Atlantic crossing, said the trip was "first rate." Later he confessed that to make a cross-Atlantic take-off, and that engine trouble had marked the first hours.

He said his crew braved a lowering ceiling and a light landing to get the mail through.

## Record Is Set By Canada In Trade Exports

OTTAWA.—Canada's export trade in 1943 reached "the highest figure in our history" and far exceeded imports to the Dominion, Trade Minister Mackinnon said in a prepared statement.

The total of our domestic and foreign exports during the year surpassed the unprecedented figure of slightly more than \$3,000,000,000," Mr. Mackinnon said. "In other words we exported in 1943 commodities at the rate of \$250,000,000 a month, or approximately \$10,000,000 per working day—by far the highest figure in our history."

The value of 1943 exports was more than three times greater than 1939 exports, set at more than \$855,500,000.

Well over 70 per cent of these exports were materials used directly in the carrying on of this total war, and were sent where they would best serve the cause of the United Nations," Mr. Mackinnon said.

"While the great bulk of our exports went as always to the United Kingdom and the United States, our exports to the Middle East and to the Far East, both of them war zones, were enormous. Moreover, exports of munitions to Russia were of unprecedented value."

Exports of motor vehicles and parts, including trucks, gun carriers and tanks, showed an increase from \$26,000,000 in 1939 to \$472,000,000 in 1943. Exports of guns, amounting to only a few thousand dollars in 1939, totalled \$144,000,000 last year.

Exports of cartridges and shells, valued at \$1,000,000 in the first year of this war, attained \$354,000,000 in 1943. Exports of ships, aircraft and tanks, arms and navy stores, which were only about \$1,000,000 in 1939, rose to \$176,000,000 last year.

In the main items of food, such as wheat, flour, canned fish, bacon, cheese, processed milk and eggs, total exports of Canadian products increased from \$153,000,000 in 1939 to \$482,000,000 in 1943.

Exports of forest products increased from \$397,000,000 in 1939 to \$541,000,000 in 1943. Exports of non-ferrous metals such as aluminum, copper, nickel, lead and zinc increased from \$152,000,000 to \$235,000,000. Exports of chemical products jumped from \$24,000,000 to \$56,000,000.

"Canadians may well be proud of their achievement on the home front in 1943," Mr. Mackinnon said. "While we called all go to war, we can all support our force overseas and our allies all over the world with food, raw materials and finished equipment of war. The record shows that we have done so in 1943, and we shall continue to do so as long as may be necessary."

The minister intimated that 1944 export figures would be even greater than those of this year.

## SPANIARDS EXECUTED

LONDON.—Two Spaniards were executed in Gibraltar for offences against defence regulations, it was announced. One was found with a bomb in his possession before it could be used and the other placed a bomb on a gasoline tank in a fuel enclosure at a coaling island, starting a "serious" fire.

Buy War Savings Stamps Regularly.

## WHEAT FOR INDIA

Part Of Gift From Canada Will Be Shipped Soon

OTTAWA.—Arrangements have been completed for the shipment to India of part of the gift of 100,000 tons of wheat which the Dominion government offered to the government of India to assist in the alleviation of famine conditions. Prime Minister Mackinnon announced.

The shipment, delayed because of the difficulty of securing shipping space, is expected to leave Canada "at an early date," the prime minister said.

Despite the delay, it is expected that this consignment will arrive in time to provide a valuable addition to food supplies in India.

## NO PERMIT NEEDED

Changes In Regulations Will Allow Utilization Of Surplus Milk

OTTAWA.—The agricultural food board authorized changes in regulations to permit milk processors, cheese factories and creameries to purchase or receive milk from the fluid milk market when offered.

Previously, permits had to be obtained before a change was made by a shipper in the plant to which he took his product. The new regulation facilitates the utilization of surplus milk, which officials said accumulating plants to purchase it with out encountering permit difficulties.

The British army was outnumbered by the enemy in every one of its campaigns in the first three years of war.

## Canadian Wounded Return Home From Italy Battlefield



—Canadian Army Photos.

Battle-scarred Canadian soldiers saw their homeland, some of them for the first time in four years, when they arrived in Halifax recently aboard the Canadian Army hospital ship, Lady Norland. A few were repatriates from the battle of Dieppe but the majority were wounded in battles in Sicily and Italy. Top left shows Pte. H. C. Gabby of the Royal Edmonton Regiment whose home is near that Western city, having his jacket adjusted by Pte. L. E. Neff, of Port Colborne, Ont., a military ship orderly. Gabby was wounded in the north of Sicily. Minus his arm and an ugly wound in his back Sgt. R. R. Amoy of North Bay, (top right), who was seriously wounded in a combination of wild flat and gun fighting with Hun in the streets of Naxos, Italy. He was with the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment. Bottom left shows Pte. H. A. Mann of Yorkton, Sask., who suffered a badly fractured leg fighting with the 8th Army in Italy. He wants to go back. Three young veterans from the Italian campaign, all from Moose Jaw, Sask., are pictured lower right. Left to right: Pte. N. J. Gamble, Sgt. Major H. M. Vanbuskirk and Mr. R. M. Beatty. Vanbuskirk has a wife in Britain.

## Canadians In Britain Prepare For Invasion



—Canadian Army Overseas Photo.

With the invasion of Europe looming as the greatest blow of the war, Canadian troops in Britain are training night and day for the epochal fighting. This picture, just received from overseas, shows how men might be launched on their grim attack against hostile shores. The troops, loaded with heavily armed fighting men, make a quick trip out to sea then turn back toward a specially prepared strip of beach. The men leap from the assault boats under a thin smoke screen spread by the Royal Navy, which will have a major invasion role, and half-wade, half scramble ashore waist deep in water. Bren gun bullets whine overhead.

Buy War Savings Stamps Regularly.

## AMERICAN GENERALS

Decorated By Order Of King George For Meritorious Action

ALGIERS.—Eighteen American generals, including Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., and Mark W. Clark, received British decorations by order of King George VI for meritorious action in the Mediterranean.

Patton, commander of the U.S. 7th army, was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath on recommendation of Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander in Italy. The citation said the decoration was for his work as commander of the American second corps during the Maktassy battle in southern Tunisia last year.

The decorations were conferred by the new Allied commander in chief, Gen. Sir Maitland Wilson, in a colorful ceremony. The other generals were praised in their citations for staff work and field leadership.

## MAY BE INCREASE

More Light Steel Wares May Be Available Soon

TORONTO.—H. H. Foreman, federal steel controller, said in an interview here there is hope for an increase within the next three months in the production of light steel items such as paths and wash tubs, material for which is at present in the restricted range.

"We hope there will be some change in the situation with regard to light steel within the next three months," Mr. Foreman said. "Production will be increased as more material becomes available. Our problem is now largely one of manpower."

## More Industries Are Needed For Western Canada

SASKATOON.—Small rural industries for the crushing of flax seed, the processing of fibre, the production of alcohol and the manufacture of starch were seen as future possibilities for western Canada by Dr. J. A. Anderson, chief chemist, grain research laboratory, Winnipeg, when he spoke on "The industrial utilization of crops" to the Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies' Association. Chipping from the large audience followed his remark that the crushing of flax seed should be done in the west, not only because it was technically feasible but also because the need here for high protein feeds.

Dr. Anderson prefaced his remarks with a warning about the danger of overemphasizing the importance of the industrialization on farm crops. Farm crops, he said, were and would be for many years most important for food purposes. Also, the profitable and economic utilization of crops frequently depended first on the solution of production problems. As an example he mentioned the production of sunflowers, remarking that it was fortunate that the artificial price now paid for sunflower seed gave an opportunity to experiment with the crop and to see if it could be put on a paying basis.

The speaker also emphasized that he was speaking as a chemist, not as an economist, and while some industries might be technically feasible, they might not be economically sound.

The fact that Saskatchewan farmers had produced more than in the past two years than they had in the previous 20 showed what fair prices for farm produce could do for farmers in a short space of time, said W. H. Brown of Estlow, president of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies' Association.

Mr. Brown advocated that the government set fair prices for farm products over a long of years, in order that farmers could plan their production objectives and methods.

## Hard Blow Is Struck Against Nazi Air Force

WICHITA, Kas.—Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the army air force, said the huge air battle over Germany inflicted "one of the hardest blows yet struck against the German air force" at a cost of 40 American planes making the attack.

Arnold said three important fighter plane factories were smashed, meaning that hundreds of projected German fighter planes will never be manufactured.

Production of these three plants which the Germans were struggling to increase has been wiped out altogether, and months must elapse before the damage can be repaired and fighter plane construction resumed there, he said.

Arnold said the multiple attack—factories at Ochesleben, Halberstadt and Brunswick were hit—illustrated the extent to which the American air effort has been built up, and the constantly changing tactics of the air forces.

The report of the air forces placed the loss at 64 planes—50 bombers and five escorting fighters.

On that basis a five per cent loss would mean there were more than 1,200 planes in the attack force. Arnold said the strategy in sending out raiding parties against these objectives was to confuse the enemy.

"There are only a certain number of fighters the Germans can send," he said. "They are confused as to their defence and this enables us to have the initiative."

As we increase the number of bombers we sent out, our losses will normally decrease."

The U.S. army chief said that were it not for our continuing attacks against the production capacities of German aircraft factories, Nazi efforts to double their fighter strength might have succeeded with the result that the difficulties which must be overcome by Allied forces in the west, and also by amphibious landing forces would be incalculably increased."

Buy War Savings Stamps Regularly.

## CIVIL AVIATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

### Air Fields Too Small To Handle The Traffic After The War

Britain has suddenly discovered she doesn't possess the huge airports that will be necessary to handle the flood of civil aviation expected after the war.

The paradox is great since Britain probably has more military airports to the 100 miles than any other country.

The trouble is that the military airports have been built to handle the biggest bombers up to 50 tons. The post-war airport is seen as a 100 or 200-ton plane. Civilian, main pre-war airports, also too small and too restricted by surrounding features for enlargement.

British civil aviation authorities say, would be lacking not only in suitable airports if the European war were to end suddenly but as matters stand now, she would be lacking also in the preliminary measures necessary to build the docks close enough to London, expected to be the fulcrum of the Britain's post-war international air travel.

The whole question of post-war aviation is under study by Lord Beaverbrook and presumably his committee is investigating the problem of airports.

There have been at least a half dozen plans put forward for the building of a great new airport to serve London. None of the plans has received government backing nor has the government advanced a plan of its own.

Lord Sherwood, under-secretary for air, squelched talk in the House of Lords of a central London airport the advocates of which had proposed that it be constructed on one of the capital's bombed areas.

The same debate brought a warning from Lord Rothermere that unless London provides adequate facilities, which he said must be within 15 miles of the capital's centre, the flood of post-war traffic might be switched to Paris or some other European centre. He said passengers would not be content to be landed so far from London they had to finish their journey by train.

He visualized an airport with runways three miles long, planned to accommodate whatever size airplane might be produced in the next 20 years.

## Wheat Protein Content

### Final Estimates Of Board Of Grain Commissioners

The average protein content of the 1943 crop of Western Canadian hard red spring wheat is 13.5 per cent, according to the final estimate by the Board of Grain Commissioners. This figure is 0.7 per cent. higher than the corresponding figure for 1942, and 0.2 per cent. higher than the average for the protein surveys made during each of the past 17 years. A comparison of the 1942 and 1943 lots for each of the provinces is as follows: Manitoba, 13.1 and 13.0 per cent.; Saskatchewan, 13.8 and 12.9 per cent.; and Alberta, 13.1 and 12.4 per cent.

## A CHURCHILL STORY

It is good to be strong and wise. It is good to be lucky. And Mr. Churchill's humor is always with him. In the First World War his headquarters were in a farmhouse continuously subject to shelling. A sledge general waged him against subjecting himself and his officers to such constant danger. "I tell you it's very dangerous," says Pina and Feather. "Yes," says Lieutenant Colonel Churchill, "but after all this is a very dangerous war."—New York Times.

## WERE NOT SUSPECTED

Danish saboteurs dressed up in railwaymen's uniforms and in a hand-car and peacefully distributed time bombs at regular intervals for four miles along a stretch of railway very important to the German troop traffic in Jutland. Unsuspecting railway guards saluted the saboteurs. There was no further traffic for a week.—Danish Listening Post.

## PUT TO GOOD USE

The Northwest Africa Air Force Coastal Command announced that a luxurious flying boat had been built especially for Benito Mussolini is being used on special missions by the Allies. A considerable force of Italian flying boats is being used by the Allies for sea rescue work.

When we are young we make up our minds to try and get what we want, when we have arrived at years of discretion we decide to try and want what we get. It saves time.

One may walk miles without seeing a tree on the Russian steppe.

## London Buzzes With Rumors Of Princess' Engagement



London is buzzing with rumors that Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, heir presumptive to the British throne, will become engaged when she reaches her eighteenth birthday in April. It is unofficially reported that a consort has been chosen for the princess, who is pictured here with her mother and younger sister, Princess Margaret Rose.

## Served Double Purpose

### Merchant Navy Man Had Way Of Solving Notepaper Shortage

One of the greatest problems confronting a Merchant Navy friend of mine is what he describes as an ever-mounting pile of laundry. Each time he returns from a sea journey he is laden with soiled linen. Collars are his principal difficulty, but recently he has overcome it by using neckwear of stiff paper. Incidentally, his last letter home contained the following: "I must apologize for the soiled appearance of this notepaper. I could find no paper on board—and an writing on one of the collars I have used."—Belfast News-Letter.

## CAN SUPPLY VITAMINS

Notwithstanding that Canada can be a supplier of vitamins to the British Empire and possibly half the world, Dr. Albert E. Cliffe, Montreal, consulting chemist, said in an address in Toronto.

## The Safest Place

### Sailor Prefers The Fire Hold On A Ship

Take it from a sailor who has survived four torpedoes, the fire hold is the safest place on a ship in war-time. Stoker First Class Percy Southall of the Royal Navy, visiting relatives in Toronto while recuperating from wounds suffered in his latest adventure at sea, said in an interview he prefers the fire hold because "you're away from the bombing and shrapnel and stuff."

## LAW WAS RESCINDED

In Scotland back in the good old times—1288 to be exact—a law was passed which not only gave the girl the right to propose but fined a man who refused her according to the value of his estate unless he could prove that he was betrothed to another. Unfortunately the law was later rescinded by an all male legislature.

## One Or The Other

### Apt Description Of Germans Given By Britain's Prime Minister

Prime Minister Churchill has aptly described the Germans. "They are," he said, "either at your throat or at your feet." Swagging bullies and thugs in victory, cringing and whining in defeat.

Regarding themselves as the "master race" and as "lords to command all others," they have long stilled all humor and healthy laughter. In a country more concerned with living than in looting and killing their neighbors, a motley group of upstarts like Hitler and his gang would have been ridiculed out of existence long before they had a chance to come to power.—Halifax Herald.

Vanilla beans, while being cured, are set out in the sun all day, but have to be put to bed each night and covered to keep them warm.

## TRAITORS WORRIED ABOUT THEIR FUTURE

### Quilings Who Work For Goebbels Find Their Standing Has Reached A New Low

Goebbels still has his Nazi tormentors, but looks triumphant as he keeps them thrashing. The result is, according to Swedish correspondents who recently left Berlin, that the radio Quilings and other traitors are of little use to their masters and their standing has reached a new low. They are ostracized by the Germans, held in contempt by the Nazis and their pay and privileges have been curtailed.

The Reich Broadcasting System, which was centralized in Berlin and used to broadcast propaganda in 133 languages and dialects, has now been scattered by Allied bombers. There is not much work for the Quilings to perform and most of them would give anything to escape the Reich and get back to their native lands, but it is doubtful that any of them shall ever be able to return home, unless they are prepared to face trial on charges of treason.

The best part of the Nazi tools are Eastern peoples such as Syrians, Persians and Turks, who receive on an average two thousand marks a month. The reason they are favored is because the Nazis still hope to poison the minds of the Mohammedans against the United Nations. The former Grand Mufti of Jerusalem is reported to be one of Goebbels' chief pets and is shown every deference.

Lord Haw-Haw and several renegade Americans are in the same low salary bracket, and Goebbels treats them with open disrespect. William Joyce, who is Haw-Haw, used to be paid three thousand marks a month, or the equivalent of \$1,200. But it brought him was bad food and poor lodgings. Most of the "salary" was just worthless paper, with its purchasing power further reduced by "voluntary contributions" to the Winter Help Fund, unemployment insurance and other Nazi "souvenirs." Haw-Haw and others used to enjoy double food cards, but those are now cut too, and they have to live on cabbage slices and such rude fare as is reserved for the German masses.

Haw-Haw is described as being thoroughly disillusioned and homesick. His only luxury is an occasional drink at Goebbels' press club in Berlin. John Amery, another Quiling in the service of the Nazis is not in bad odor; his pay is reported to be still high and he lives at the best hotels. But for the rest they have paid a high price for their traitorous activities, and they all realize it now when they see Germany doomed and wonder what their future is to be.—Hamilton Spectator.

## THICKLY POPULATED

According to Century Dictionary Japan is one of the most thickly populated places in the world. Four main islands of 147,655 square miles support 70 millions, or 472 to the square mile. This points out the Vancouver Sun is at a rate approximately 100 times the density of Canada's population.

## Meet Salah



The pride and joy of the sub-shanghai motor launch fleet of the Royal Canadian Navy are three shiny-white Eskimo husky pups donated to one of the ship's crew by the natives of Labrador for keeping enemy Eskoats away from their shores. Here is Wren Lucy McCaul in an Eskimo outfit with one of the pups, called Salah.

## Somewhere In Sicily

### British Red Cross Sets Up Convalescent Homes For Allied Officers

Little evidence remains today in one of Sicily's most famous beauty spots of the battles which raged nearby only a few months ago.

The British Red Cross, in establishing two convalescent camps for Allied officers, has restored peace and tranquility to an area which was a pre-war haven of European millionaires.

British, American and Canadian officers spend days, sometimes weeks, at either of two villas overlooking the sapphire waters of the Mediterranean before being returned, well rested, and in the words of some, "thoroughly spoiled," to the front line battle units.

There is no limit to the pleasure activities at these luxury homes—at Upper Villa, which is located on the crest of cliffs towering several hundred feet above the Mediterranean, or at Sea Villa, directly below.

Mrs. W. D. Chamberlain of Montreal, who supervises Sea Villa in behalf of the British Red Cross, is more than a supervisor. She combines the duties of hostess, nurse, diplomat, interpreter, buyer, dietitian as the head of a well-organized home to ensure the comfort and welfare of each convalescing officer.

There is plenty of fishing, tennis, swimming and ping-pong for those who want one or the other, but the favored pastime is a sunny spot in the garden, writing letters home or reading.

## Veteran Scientist

### Honors Paid To Man Who Won Scars In Research Work

Science has paid honor to a man who has won more scars in the field of research than most professional soldiers earn in battle.

He is 71-year-old Sir Joseph Barcroft, F.R.S., to whom the Royal Society has awarded the Copley Medal, which originated 234 years ago.

Sir Joseph once lived for a week in a sealed glass case to study the effects of lack of oxygen. It left him no miles in his left arm and a long scar where his arm was cut open afterwards to test the blood.

On another occasion he tested gaseous acid gas by staying in a gas-chamber. The dog in the chamber with him died in less than a minute. Sir Joseph stayed for 10 minutes, taking notes.

In America, he once lay stripped for half an hour in a refrigerator to test the effects of cold. And before the war, he tested blast by sitting in air-raid shelters while bombs were dropped near by.

## USING HORSES

Natural horsepower is replacing motor horsepower in Holland, according to the Amsterdam Algemeen Handelsblad. Its way of explanation the paper said that trucks of the Utrecht municipal refuse collection service had deteriorated to such an extent that renewal or repair could not improve matters. Therefore the municipality had decided to return to the use of horse-drawn vehicles.

Sugar is one of the purest chemical substances known to man. 2551

## NEW CHIEF OF STAFF OF CANADA'S ARMY OVERSEAS



Lieut.-General Kenneth Stuart, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., former Chief of the General Staff, who has been appointed Chief of Staff, Canadian Military Headquarters, London, and Acting Commander of the First Canadian Army, as a result of the retirement of Lieut.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, C.B., D.S.O., M.C. Author, editor, student and teacher of things military, Gen. Stuart brings to his new post experience as a soldier dating back to the early part of the century. He was a keen student of the course taken by aircraft and mechanized armies and to him might be laid much of the credit for Canada's preparation against the new type of war. In the Great War he was a Lieutenant-Colonel by 1917, and won the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross, in the field. Insert—Lieut.-Gen. K. Stuart. Top left—Gen. Stuart and "Rowdie," his black cocker spaniel. Lower left—Inspecting the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa, overseas. Top right—in conference with Major-General J. C. Murchie, C.B.E., Vice-Chief of the General Staff and Lieut.-Col. Cameron, O.B.E., secretary to the C.G.S. Lower right—At home with Mrs. Stuart.

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## THE CARBON CHRONICLE

Issued Every Thursday at  
CARBON, ALBERTA  
Member Alberta Division Canadian  
Weekly Newspaper Association  
E. J. ROULEAU  
Editor and Publisher

## GENERAL DRAYING—

## COAL HAULING

## CHAS. PATTON

—STRAYED—R'd White Face Steer,  
wt. about 750 lbs., branded P H (half  
diamond) on right hip, \$5.00 reward  
leading to recovery. Alf. Hevick, Car-  
bon.

TOWN AND COUNTRY  
PERSONALOGRAPHS

Mrs. M. Harvey and Christina de  
Ame were Carbon visitors Saturday.

—WANTED—School boy wants job  
doing light work in exchange for  
room and board—Apply to Box 15,  
Carbon, Alberta.

LAC Ralph Atkinson, son of Mr.  
and Mrs. John Atkinson of Carbon is  
expected to graduate from Macleod  
today (Thursday) and Mr. and Mrs.  
Atkinson are away south to take in  
the graduation exercises.

Rev. W. L. Moss, M.A., D.D. of Knox  
United Church, Drumheller, will be  
guest preacher in the Carbon United  
Church on Sunday, January 30th at  
11:00 a.m.

Rev. R. R. Hinchey will preach at  
St. John's Anglican Church, Drum-  
heller, on Sunday morning, January  
30th, and at Knox United Church in  
Drumheller on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Frank Emery went to Calgary  
Sunday evening to be with her aunt,  
Mrs. F. Kony, who was operated on  
in hospital on Monday. Mrs. Emery  
remained in the city to attend the fu-  
neral of the late Alex Reid.

Mayor S. J. Garrett, Carbon, Alberta.

Amount of Bond, \$1250; Number of Bond, 29027  
Number of Verification Tax Notices Mailed by Auditor Under Sec. 95(3) is: 15.

Leader Gattman left Tuesday on a  
business trip to Edmonton, and ex-  
pects to be back Thursday.

Mrs. E. A. Poxon spent last week  
visiting in East Cou with her daugh-  
ter, Mrs. C. Oliphant.

Ray McMan of the RCAF arrived in  
Carbon from the west coast Friday  
and visited with his family in town.

In our January 13th issue it was  
inadvertently stated that Chris Martin  
was a director of the Carbon local of  
the Alberta Farmers' Union. This  
should have read "Charles Martin".

The annual meeting of the Carbon  
United Church will be held in the  
church class room on Monday, Janu-  
ary 31st, preceded by a pot luck sup-  
per. A good attendance is requested.

Pts. Dumcan Code, son of the late  
Jack and Mrs. Code, and a former  
resident of Carbon, was among  
the Canadians recently reported as  
wounded in action in Italy.

Mrs. Lindmark arrived Friday from  
Edmonton and will spend the winter  
in Carbon with her daughter, Miss E.  
Lindmark.

Brian and Mona McKibbin held their  
annual Christmas tree bon fire  
and vintage sale Sunday night.

## FARMS FOR SALE

FOR 15 DAYS ONLY

We offer to sell a section of land ad-  
joining Carbon townsite.  
Fair buildings. Ample supply of  
good water. 455 acres cultivated.  
A substantial cash payment is re-  
quired. Immediate possession.

Also For Sale: 480 acres about five  
miles north of Carbon on Three Hills  
Creek.

Fair buildings. Good water. About  
320 acres cultivated. Fair cash pay-  
ment required.  
For particulars on the above farms  
apply to the owner, P.O. Box 13,  
Calgary, Alberta.

Want Normal Pop. Vim, Vigor?  
The Carbon Trust Company, Carbon, Alberta,  
has a number of farms for sale. They are  
all in good condition and are well  
located. They are all in good condition  
and are well located. They are all in good  
condition and are well located.

THE BETHEL BAPTIST CHURCH  
IN CARBON

Sunday School ..... 11:00 a.m.  
Morning Service ..... 12:10 p.m.  
Evening Service ..... 7:30 p.m.

OUR INVITATION: Psalm 95:6  
O come us to worship and bow down  
let us kneel before the Lord our Maker  
REV. E. RIEMER, pastor

UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA  
REV. R. R. HINCHEY, minister

CARBON:  
Cresting Service ..... 11:00 a.m.  
Sunday School ..... 12:10 p.m.  
Morning Service ..... 12:10 p.m.  
Evening Service ..... 7:30 p.m.

PREBAPTIST BAPTIST CHURCH  
E. S. Fenske, Minister

SUNDAY, JANUARY 30  
Presidential Church  
10:00-11:00 a.m. .... Sunday School  
11:00-12:00 p.m. .... Worship Service  
Rev. H. E. Gordon preaching  
Zion Church  
11:00-12:00 a.m. .... Sunday School  
12:00-1:00 p.m. .... Worship Service  
Worship Service  
Rev. H. E. Gordon preaching

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2  
Carbon Church:  
7:30 p.m. .... Prayer Service  
(Special Singing)

OUR INVITATION:  
To all who mourn and need comfort—  
to all who are weary and need rest—  
to all who are friendless and wish  
friendship—to all who pray and to all  
who do not, but ought—to all who sin  
and need a Saviour, and to whoever  
will—come to the church and hear  
their doors and in the name of Jesus, the  
Lord say: WELCOME!

VILLAGE OF CARBON  
FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1943

AUDITOR: John Atkinson, Carbon, Alberta.  
MAYOR: S. J. Garrett, Carbon, Alberta.  
SECRETARY-TREASURER: Alex Reid, Carbon.  
Amount of Bond, \$1250; Number of Bond, 29027  
Number of Verification Tax Notices Mailed by Auditor Under Sec. 95(3) is: 15.

RECEIPTS			PAYMENTS		
Balances, December 31, 1942	In Bank	On Hand	Outstanding Cheques, December 31, 1942	In Bank	On Hand
Municipal Account	184.71	291.02	General Government		
Soc. Serv. Trust Acct.	16.20	7.67	Soc. Serv. Trust Acct. 75.00; Assessor 25.00;		
TOTALS	155.97	211.69	Audit Fees 35.00; Bond Premium 5.10;		
		2068.66	Legal Expenses 75.85; Land Titles Office		
Receipts on Account Taxation			15.15; Postage 35.00; Printing 77.10; Station-		
Municipal Taxes	6066.69		ery 37.42; Ass'n fees 7.60; Exec. 481;		
Business Tax	108.90		Insurance 14.26; Local Rating Bd. 7.50;		
Social Service Taxes	119.37		Dog Tags 2.85; Miscellaneous 5.75.		837.11
School Taxes	319.19	5614.05	Protection to Person and Property		
License and Permits			Fire Department 50.70; Police Department		
Professional and Business	44.00		352.00; Street Lighting 533.00		997.20
Others	2.81		Public Works		
Sundry Rentals	67.75	59.75	Labor 509.91; Material 225.18; Workmen's		
Community Services including Cemetery	20.00		Compensation Board 10.01; Compensation		
Indigent Relief	549.55		for Road 10.00; Road grading 40.00; D.P.		
Accts. Sold	17.10		W. on Highway 100.00		907.17
Repairs	30.30	47.40	Public Welfare		
Outstanding Cheques, December 31, 1943		175.00	Indigent relief 742.70; M.H.O. 50.00; Mothers'		
Municipal			Allowance 1,000.00; Institute for the		1892.70
TOTAL		8584.22	Miscellaneous		
			Refund of Overpaid Taxes 1.00; Reporting		418.46
VERIFICATION, CASH ON HAND DEC. 31, 1943			School Taxes Remitted 52.43; Bond purch-		
Cash on hand at Dec. 31, 1943 as per statement		127.75	ase 1000.00		1372.72
Cash received between Dec. 31, 1943 and audit		142.06	Balances, December 31, 1943		
TOTAL		276.81	Municipal Account		
Cash deposited in bank between Dec. 31, 1943		259.70	In Bank		
and date of this audit		259.70	Soc. Serv. Trust Acct.		
Cash on hand actually counted by me at audit		17.11	Above cash on hand deposited Jan. 6, 1944		
			TOTAL		8584.22

ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
	In Bank	On Hand		In Bank	On Hand
Balances December 31, 1942			Accounts Payable		
Municipal Account	184.71	120.50	Outstanding Cheques		175.00
Soc. Serv. Trust Acct.	83.62	7.25	Due to Local Boards and Commissions		
Inventory—Victory Bonds		1000.00	Social Services Tax to Provision		
Taxes Receivable (Not Including Property			Uncollected Taxes		1311.12
Acquired for Taxes)			Collections not Remitted		90.87
Municipal Tax \$419.89; Social Serv. 394.09		821.89	Liability to Audit, Special Tax		75.00
Accts. Receivable on Property Acquired			Surplus of assets over liabilities		24,058.26
for Taxes—			TOTAL		25,740.25
Municipal taxes 6064.47; Social Serv. 947.03		7551.50			
Inventory—Supplies on Hand		1150.00			
Fire Department 1000.00; stationery 50.00;					
Land 8,000.00; Buildings 450.00; Safe 100.00;					
Wagons and maintain 100.00; ditcher 5.00		8655.00			
TOTAL		25,740.25			

SUMMARY OF TAX ROLL FOR YEAR 1943			TRUST TAX COLLECTION STATEMENT		
Taxes Levied for Municipal Purposes	3395.80		Social Services Taxes Collected but not paid		23.93
Taxes Levied for Social Services	30.72		at December 31, 1943		
TOTAL TAXES RECEIVABLE	3426.52		Collected in 1943		119.37
Arrears of Taxes at December 31, 1942	14165.30		TOTAL DUE (accounted for below)		143.30
1943 penalties and costs on above	933.57		Paid in 1943 to Provisional Government		524.00
TOTAL FACE AMOUNT OF TAX ROLL	18528.39		Amounts collected but not paid Dec. 31, 1943		90.87

ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS			1943 MILL RATES		
Domestic Government at Bond	1,000.00		Municipal		10 Mills
TAXES RECEIVABLE AT DECEMBER 31, 1943			Social Services		3 Mills
Balance January 1, 1943	14105.30		Social Services Tax Equalized		
Current Year's Levy	3489.52	3489.52	Assessment Valuation \$2162.		
Penalties and Costs added in 1943	933.57	3489.52	Total		
TOTAL DUE	18528.39	3489.52	Current		
Collections in 1943, including Costs	5594.6	2814.52	Year's Levy		
Discounts Allowed	75.00	75.00	Prior Yrs.		
Cancellations	392.24	392.24	14105.30		
Uncollected Taxes December 31, 1943	12765.39	599.10	933.57		
Standing at December 31, 1943	318	11487	16036.87		

STANDING OF LANDS FINALLY ACQUIRED BY VILLAGE			TAXES		
	Number of Parcels	Assessed Value			
At December 31, 1942	362	11487	Provisional		
1943 Cancellations on above	362	11487	School		
TOTAL	362	11487	Total Taxes		
1943 Cancellations on above	41	11487			
TOTAL	321	11487			
Number of Parcels sold in 1943	3	130			
Standing at December 31, 1943	318	11487			

LANDS UNDER TAX RECOVERY ACT			SECRETARY-TREASURER'S CERTIFICATE		
Total number of parcels finally acquired by Village			NOTE—The Secretary-Treasurer was taken down- derously ill during the course of this audit and had to be removed to the court. Figures for spaces omit- ted are not available.		
but not sold as at Dec. 31, 1943			(Signed) JOHN ATKINSON, auditor		
Number under tax notification	21				
Date last Tax Notification registered, Mar. 26, 1943					
Date of last public sale, May 14, 1945					
Number of parcels sold at private sale in 1943	3				
Number of parcels sold under Sec. 26 in 1943	38				
Total parcels dealt with in 1943	41				
Receipts from Lands sold at private sale	215.00				
Receipts credited to Municipal Account	156.25				
Discounts Allowed	2.15				
Receipts credited to School Trust Account	57.60				
Total Tax Sale Receipts	210.00				
Taxes Cancelled Under Sec. 24(2)—					
Municipal 172.67; Provincial 15.88; School					
152.00. Total Cancellations	381.15				

What did you do  
today  
...for Freedom?

Today, at the front, he died ...  
Today, what did you do?  
Next time you see a list of dead  
and wounded, ask yourself:  
"What have I done today for  
freedom?"

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Stamps and Certificates!

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BREWING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA